

to the United States and to the Federal Building. The general was greeted by the general and the automobile that carried him to the building.

**SILENT ABOUT FUTURE**  
United States officials were silent regarding future action pending the receipt of instructions from Washington. Other observers, however, freely expressed the belief that to-day's action of United States authorities would have an important bearing on Mexican developments, and might effectively put an end to rumors of a new revolutionary movement.

A public demonstration in Juarez about the hour Huerta's train was due to reach this city ended as suddenly as it began. There were hurried conferences among Mexican leaders on both sides of the Rio Grande. Many guardedly admitted that Huerta's detention was of the utmost importance, but none would comment on its possible effect on Mexico.

Americans were freer in their comment. They reviewed the recent activity along the border of the adherents of the Cienfuegos party in Mexico, including the disbursement of considerable sums of money for a variety of purposes, the discovery of machine guns and rifles in an El Paso warehouse owned by a member of that party and the appearance of General Ynez Salazar in Western Chihuahua. They recalled the activities of General Orozco and Salazar in the recent anti-Madero revolution and their subsequent service during the Huerta regime.

For several days there have been persistent reports that June 28 had been fixed as the date for the execution of Huerta. Some observers professed to see a close relation between this movement and the arrival of General Huerta. They expressed the opinion that his detention had prevented such a consummation by removing the possibility of General Huerta's participation in such a movement, despite his declaration that he had no intention of attempting to cross into Mexico.

**GENERAL HUERTA DENIES THAT HE IS ONE OF LEADERS**  
At the home of his daughter tonight General Huerta talked with newspaper men. Asked if it were true that he was one of the leaders of the new Mexican revolutionary movement, he shook his head and responded:

"Absolutely not. I will never enter Mexico as the head of a revolution. I have retired from the field as a soldier, unless my country should need my services against a foreign foe. I am asked to return to Mexico. It is my duty to return. I will return only after peace is established. This may take five or six years."

"What effect do you think President Wilson's note will have on the revolution in Mexico?"

General Huerta smiled, lighted a cigarette, blew rings of smoke a brief time and gestured that he did not care to answer.

"What effect do you have no intention of entering Mexico in the present revolution? Then why did you visit El Paso?"

Huerta shook his finger emphatically.

"I came to visit my son-in-law and daughter. I think I have a perfect right to do that. I am en route to the San Francisco Fair."

Asked why he purchased tickets only to El Paso, he replied:

"I asked the New York agent if I could get a stopover and he said no. So I bought a ticket to El Paso."

J. B. Rattner, an interpreter, accompanying Huerta, assumed responsibility for arranging for the party to leave the train at Newman, N. M., twenty miles north of El Paso.

"I arranged that," he said. "Now I am sorry that I did. General Huerta would be obliged to the coach at the union station, but I thought the arrival would attract too large a crowd."

The release of the Mexican leaders caused nearly as great a stir as did the news of their detention. Immediately there was a revival of rumors relative to the new revolutionary movement.

General Huerta had been under surveillance from the time he left New York, ostensibly for San Francisco. After he left Chicago, westward bound, reports began to reach El Paso that he was bound for the city.

It was widely announced late last night that the general would leave the train on which he traveled and come to El Paso from Newman by automobile.

Events in connection with the detention and release of Huerta and Orozco had a disquieting effect on the residents of Juarez tonight. Reports received by American officials indicated an uneasiness at other points along the border. Many Mexican factional leaders were not to be found in their accustomed haunts.

**INDIANS ARE QUIET**  
**IN YAQUI VALLEY**  
WASHINGTON, June 27.—Officers from American warships off the west coast of Mexico have made an automobile trip through Yaqui Valley, finding all quiet, with the American ranches recently threatened by raiding Indians garisoned by Sonora state troops.

In a message to the Navy Department to-day reporting the tour, Admiral Howard said that, with the soldiers on guard, crops harvested and the rainy season setting in, the Indians probably would give no more trouble. It was explained that the officers went on the trip as guests of a commercial firm at Guaymas.

The admiral's report, wireless last night to San Diego, Cal., from the flagship Colorado, said, in part:

"Inspection of the American settlements in the Yaqui Valley indicates that all is quiet. Mexican troops are garrisoning all the ranches. Some of the outlying farmhouses are protected with barricades of sacks of grain. The settlers all express determination to remain."

"All crops now harvested. It is believed that this and the presence of troops and the rainy season now set in probably will stop the raiding."

"Mexicans at Mazatlan now show a more friendly feeling toward the President's note."

Several cruisers, in addition to the Colorado, remain in the vicinity of Guaymas. Admiral Howard was sent there when reports came that foreign settlers were in danger of being exterminated by the turbulent Yaquis, nearly 3,000 strong. The Colorado carried a considerable force of blue-jackets and marines, and the admiral had orders to use his discretion about landing an expedition.

Governor Maytorena, of Sonora, hurried troops to the scene, promised adequate protection for foreigners and urged that no landing be made from the warships.

"The Yaquis lent a picturesque touch to their depredations by a declaration

of "war against Germany, Mexico and the United States," according to State Department advices.

## PLANS ARE FRUSTRATED BY SEIZURE OF HUERTA

(Continued from First Page.)  
matters, however, noting that former Federal generals frequently were in conference with him. They investigated reports that financial support had been obtained for a new revolutionary movement, but it was not until the moment of apparent setting on foot an expedition that it was regarded as timely to interpose the arm of the American government.

Officials here do not understand that the movement of the Huerta group was supported by all of the various branches of the so-called "conservative party" who are living in exile in the United States. They are separate and distinct groups of Mexicans in this country, the one headed by General Felix Diaz and assisted, it is said, by Generals Mondragon and Blanquet, former adherents of Huerta, and another organization of which Eduardo Iturbide is spokesman, have been reported ready to take a hand in the situation. So far as is known, however, they have remained inactive, with any proposed military expeditions, though all three groups, however, are said to be active in their purpose to oppose General Carranza, Villa and Zapata.

**NATURE OF EVIDENCE IS NOT DISCLOSED**  
Just what the evidence is against General Huerta and other former Federal generals is not disclosed here. The Villa agency had dispatched from El Paso charging that General Huerta was guilty of recruiting several hundred Mexicans and of purchasing supplies for their equipment. While the mere preparation of plans for the beginning of a revolution in a foreign country have not been held as themselves a violation of neutrality, overt acts in consummation of such plans have formed the basis for indictments in the past. Individuals may pass through the United States to take part in military activity abroad, and arms and ammunition may be shipped to forces operating in a foreign country, but where there is evidence of a movement, organized and extensive of men and supplies setting out from American territory to another country Federal decisions hold that American neutrality is violated.

While the Department of Justice here will keep a close watch on the case, officials made it clear that it was now entirely in the hands of United States Attorney Camp. Upon him rests the responsibility of keeping the Mexicans under surveillance while they are at liberty on bond.

Speculation was widespread in official and diplomatic quarters as to the effect of the arrest of Huerta on the political situation generally in Mexico. The Villa and Carranza adherents regarded it as contradicting reports that the American government had lost its previously expressed sympathy for the original Constitutional movement and was now ready to turn to those formerly in control of Mexican politics.

**NEUTRALITY IS ONLY QUESTION NOW INVOLVED**  
So far as the State Department is concerned, the questions involved are concerned merely with violations of neutrality. No officials would admit that the desire of the American government to prevent General Huerta from further complicating the situation in Mexico had any bearing on the arrests, but this was the interpretation which Eliseo Arrondondo, Washington's representative of General Carranza, placed on it in his statement issued to-night, saying:

"The detention of Victoriano Huerta, Orozco and their accomplices at El Paso is an act of justice on the part of the United States government. The maze of misstatements and calumnies against the peace of Mexico, the well-known reactionaries has culminated in this attempt at the inauguration of a counter-revolution. It gives occasion to Wilson's administration an opportunity to express clearly its adherence to the principles of liberty and democratic government as opposed to the government of the reactionary element. It has frustrated a seditious plot."

"Huerta's aims are not the betterment of the Mexican people, but the gratification of his own selfish ends. His movement is headed by the same man who bears the guilt of the murders of President Madero and Vice-President Pino Suarez."

Enrique C. Lorente, Washington agent of General Villa, also declared his gratification that General Huerta had been detained and reiterated that the United States government was in favor of Villa and would return to the field after completing his military mission to the United States.

**WILL BE THE FUTURE STEPS**  
**ON RETURN TO THE FIELD**  
While future steps in the policy which President Wilson is formulating for a solution of the Mexican problem will not be decided until his return from Europe, N. H. diplomatists familiar with the situation took the view that the Washington government was unwilling in any eventuality to permit General Huerta and his associates to return to Mexican soil through American territory.

It was hoped in official quarters that the arrest of Huerta might have some effect on the situation as between Carranza and Villa, indicating to them the necessity for a reconciliation in the interests of peace. President Wilson is still hopeful that they will come to an agreement, and, for the present, is awaiting the outcome of informal efforts on the part of the Mexicans themselves to solve the situation.

The trip to Vera Cruz of Charles A. Douglas, legal adviser to General Carranza, may have an important bearing on Carranza's attitude, as Douglas left with well informed on the determination of the United States to insist on early settlement by the Mexican factions of their troubles.

**ANGELES OVERJOYED**  
**WHEN HEARD OF ARREST**  
BOSTON, June 27.—"I am overjoyed at the news. I hope the United States will keep them all locked up," exclaimed General Felipe Angeles, when told here to-night of the detention of General Huerta and his party at El Paso.

General Angeles reiterated his statement that he had nothing to do with the reported intention of Huerta to start a new military movement in Mexico.

**RUSSIAN FORCES ARE FALLING BACK**  
PETROGRAD, June 27 (via London, June 28).—An official statement given to the press to-day declared that the Russian forces on the front between Rostov and Zaurum, in Galicia, south of Lemberg, are falling back. The statement adds that in the Caucasus theater, in a battle between Russian troops and a great hostile force is in progress.

**TO RESTORE APPETITE**  
T. H. Horsford's Acid Phosphate Strengthens the stomach, invigorates the system, restores strength and vitality. Non-Alcoholic.

## BITTERLY DENOUNCES CONDUCT OF ENGLAND

Canadian Manufacturer Resents Attitude of Government Toward American Dominion.

**MORGAN INTERESTS FAVORED**  
Claims That New York Firm Is Favoring This Country, While Canadian Mills Are Standing Idle. Gets Big Contract From Russia.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
NEW YORK, June 27.—Wilson W. Butler, vice-president of the Canadian Steel Foundries and other Canadian firms, who arrived on the American liner Philadelphia from Liverpool, was bitter in his denunciation of the British government in its attitude toward Canada on the question of war munitions. He brings with him a contract with the Russian government for 5,000,000 high-explosive shells, from which he will receive \$83,000,000.

"I appeared before the Booth committee in the British War Office," he said, "and told them that I regarded Canadian interests had been slighted by the government in favor of the J. P. Morgan interests. Morgan's position in this matter is an outrage. Our position is that the Morgans are handing out practically all contracts to American firms, despite the fact that we are capable of taking an enormous quantity of orders above those now being handed out by Canadian shell companies."

**DOES NOT WANT CANADA ROBBED OF SKILLED LABOR**  
"The British government has asked for skilled laborers from all the colonies, including Canada, to manufacture munitions in England. I objected strenuously to this, and told them Canada had already furnished a generous supply of men for the front. She had even given her full quota of troops, and I objected to the importation of Canadian mechanics, looking upon it as a robbery of skilled labor."

"I told them to let our mechanics stay in Canada, where they will make and ship to the other side all the munition they need."

"Now that D. A. Thomas has been appointed organizer of munitions contracts, I believe there will be a better disposition manifested toward Canada, though, personally, I have eight factories capable of turning out munition which are idle, and there are a number of others throughout the country."

"My order from Russia, upon which we will start work immediately, is the largest order ever secured by a Canadian manufacturer."

"The European governments do not want shrapnel shells now. They require high-explosive shells to smash into the concrete trenches constructed by the Germans during the winter, against which shrapnel has proved ineffective."

"England cannot manufacture the ammunition she needs."

Mr. Butler expressed satisfaction over the report that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, had been appointed purchasing agent for munitions in Canada, and added that if this had been done before "Canada would have had no ground to protest."

**AGREEMENT IS MADE WITH DOCK UNIONS**  
A satisfactory agreement between the British government and the dock unions has been reached, according to stewards of the American line Philadelphia.

Under the terms of this agreement, every worker in the unions has adopted the slogan, "Every man for England, come what may."

The men will get a fair share of the enormous profits that are now accruing to employers.

## RESULTS OF YEAR OF WAR IN EUROPE

(Continued from First Page.)  
Paris, where the columns swung eastward. The French government fled to Bordeaux.

In the meanwhile, German and Austrian troops had met the Russians. A victory at Krasnik was announced by the Austrian government on August 23, while on August 29 the German army under General von Hindenburg defeated another Russian force in a battle at Tannenberg, which lasted three days. Lounain was burned by the Germans on the same day that the Japanese blockade of Tsingtau was begun. The blockade was maintained for more than two months before Tsingtau surrendered.

Two days after the French government moved to Bordeaux the battle of the Marne was begun, a few hours before Russian troops succeeded in occupying Lemberg, the capital of Galicia.

Before the French and British troops, the Germans in France were forced to retreat as far as the Alsine. Events of the next few days included the bombardment of Rheims by the Germans, and the sinking by a German submarine of the British cruiser Aboukir, Cressy and Ilse. On the same day the Russian troops attacked Przemyel and took Jaroslavl.

**GERMANS INAUGURATE SIEGE OF ANTWERP**  
British troops from India were landed from transports at Marseilles on September 26, and were immediately dispatched to the northward. Before their arrival at their destination, the Germans had inaugurated a siege of Antwerp, which resulted in the Belgian government moving from that city to Ostend. Two days later the bombardment of Antwerp began. The Belgian government remained at Ostend for about a week, and then removed to Havre, France. Forty-eight hours later the Germans captured Ostend. Meanwhile, the allied troops occupied Ypres, and a desperate battle had begun on the Ystura River. German assaults upon the allied lines between Ypres and Neuport continued for a week and then weakened.

The Germans operating in Russia, meantime, had been defeated after a ten-day battle before Warsaw.

In Africa a wild and mutiny broke out. These disorders were headed by the Boer leader, General de Wet. General Beyers, Colonel Maritz and others. Colonel Maritz was driven from Cape Colony. General Beyers was killed at Vaal River, and General de Wet was captured after he had been in the field for more than a month. Native troops in the African provinces belonging to Germany, Great Britain and France were lined up on the borders of the

respective provinces. Fighting was general.

During the latter part of October the British Dreadnought Audacious was sunk off the Irish coast. The Russians successfully attacked Lodz and Radom, driving out the invading Germans. Turkey joined the war at that juncture by naval operations in the Black Sea. Odessa was attacked. November opened with a German naval victory over a British squadron on the coast of Chile, and the Turkish warships bombarded Sebastopol. Two days later German warships ventured from their anchorage behind the naval base at Heligoland and bombarded the British coast in the vicinity of Yarmouth. On November 5 Great Britain and France declared war on Turkey, and the forts guarding the entrance to the Dardanelles were bombarded by the allied English and French warships. The north the Russians reoccupied Jaroslavl after several days of ferocious fighting.

**GERMAN CRUISERS GIVE GOOD ACCOUNT OF THEMSELVES**  
German cruisers which had been stationed in foreign waters since the opening of the war had by that time given a good account of themselves. The Emden, operating in the Indian Ocean and adjacent waters, overtook and sunk more than a score of mercantile ships belonging to the nations allied against Germany before she was finally run down and destroyed off Cocos Island. In the Atlantic, the Karlsruhe and a number of auxiliary cruisers performed similar duties. They, too, sent to the bottom more than a score of ships.

On land the armies of the belligerents settled down to hold their positions for the winter months. Activities from November 11, when the German forces captured Dixmude, resulted in a Russian defeat at Vlotislav, Lopusna and Krasna. The battle in Flanders progressed at intervals, vigorous actions taking place and thousands of men on both sides being killed or wounded. Intrenched for the winter, the armies contented themselves principally with holding the positions they had gained. In the Serbian-Austrian campaign there was considerable activity during the early winter months. The Austrians occupied Belgrade, the Serbian capital on December 2, and retained it until December 15, when, after the Serbians had captured large forces of Austrians, they were driven back into their own territory.

In East Prussia during the winter there was severe fighting, resulting in the loss of many men, dead, wounded and captured. The German armies operating in East Prussia held off and defeated a Russian army of vast proportions, finally driving it back well into its own territory.

On the sea a British squadron signally defeated the German squadron which was victorious off Chile. This engagement took place off the Falkland Islands. German cruisers bombarded Hartlepool and Scarborough, and the German armored cruiser Bluecher was sunk in the North Sea in a section of the British fleet operating there. German submarines became especially active during the winter months, sinking many warships and merchantmen.

**REPRISALS BY BRITISH AGAINST GERMANS**  
March opened with an announcement of British reprisal measures against the Germans for the submarine warfare and the development of battles in France.

British troops in France again became active, making a notable advance at Neuve Chapelle. By the end of March the Russian troops had penetrated the Duxka Pass and entered Hungary. April saw the beginning of violent assaults upon the German lines by the French east of Verdun and the Meuse. The French stormed the German position at Les Eparges, and about the same time it was officially announced that the total of British casualties to that date were 129,347. By the middle of April the Russians had penetrated Hungary to a point twenty miles over the border, and the Germans had begun a successful assault upon the allied lines near Ypres. For several weeks the armies struggled back and forth, losing thousands of men, gaining ground one day and being forced to evacuate their positions the next. In Galicia during the first three days of May the German-Austrian forces broke through the Russian lines and forced a retreat. Fifty thousand prisoners, it was recited, were taken.

Around Ypres the British forces lost ground, and were finally forced to evacuate an especially strong position they had gained at an elevation, designated as hill No.